

(c) Any request approved as provided under subsection (b) shall be immediately turned over to the staff appointed for action.

(d) Any information obtained by such staff shall be reported to the chairman of the subcommittee requesting such study and examination and to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, shall be made available to the members of the subcommittee concerned, and shall not be released for publication until the subcommittee so determines.

(e) Any hearings or investigations which may be desired, aside from the regular hearings on appropriation items, when approved by the Committee, shall be conducted by the subcommittee having jurisdiction over the matter.

#### SECTION 9: OFFICIAL TRAVEL

(a) The chairman of a subcommittee shall approve requests for travel by subcommittee members and staff for official business within the jurisdiction of that subcommittee. The ranking minority member of a subcommittee shall concur in such travel requests by minority members of that subcommittee and the Ranking Minority Member shall concur in such travel requests for Minority Members of the Committee. Requests in writing covering the purpose, itinerary, and dates of proposed travel shall be submitted for final approval to the Chairman. Specific approval shall be required for each and every trip.

(b) The Chairman is authorized during the recess of the Congress to approve travel authorizations for Committee Members and staff, including travel outside the United States.

(c) As soon as practicable, the Chairman shall direct the head of each Government agency concerned not to honor requests of subcommittees, individual Members, or staff for travel, the direct or indirect expenses of which are to be defrayed from an executive appropriation, except upon request from the Chairman.

(d) In accordance with Clause 8 of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives and Section 502 (b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, local currencies owned by the United States shall be available to Committee Members and staff engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States, its territories, or possessions. No Committee Member or staff member shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in applicable Federal law.

(e) Travel Reports.

(1) Members or staff shall make a report to the Chairman on their travel, covering the purpose, results, itinerary, expenses, and other pertinent comments.

(2) With respect to travel outside the United States or its territories or possessions, the report shall include: (1) an itemized list showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, and any funds expended for any other official purpose; and (2) a summary in these categories of the total foreign currencies and/or appropriated funds expended. All such individual reports on foreign travel shall be filed with the Chairman no later than sixty days following completion of the travel for use in complying with reporting requirements in applicable Federal law, and shall be open for public inspection.

(3) Each Member or employee performing such travel shall be solely responsible for supporting the amounts reported by the Member or employee.

(4) No report or statement as to any trip shall be publicized making any recommendations in behalf of the Committee without the

authorization of a majority of the Committee.

(f) Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business pertaining to the jurisdiction of the Committee shall be governed by applicable laws or regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Oversight pertaining to such travel, and as promulgated from time to time by the Chairman.

#### FISCAL ISSUES RAISED BY PRESIDENT BUSH IN HIS ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address some of the fiscal issues raised by the President when he spoke in this Hall scarcely 12 or 13 hours ago.

First, we are told that a 4 percent increase in the budget for domestic programs is sufficient and represents a genuine increase in those programs. Keep in mind, Mr. Speaker, our population is growing faster than 1 percent a year. Inflation is greater than 3 percent. Accordingly, a 4 percent nominal increase in expenditure is actually a real cut in the benefits that can be provided by a government program.

For example, Mr. Speaker, if our goal was to provide one pencil for every schoolchild in America, we would need to provide more than a 4 percent increase in that budget, because the price of pencils is likely to go up over 3 percent, and the number of students is likely to increase by more than 1 percent.

Mr. Speaker, we were told, I think correctly, that we cannot continue year after year to increase expenditure by 8 percent, even nominally by 8 percent, but a 4 percent increase when not adjusted for population or inflation represents an actual cut.

Mr. Speaker, we were given a tax cut proposal in which almost half of the benefits go to the richest 1 percent of Americans, those with the highest income, a group of individuals who have, on average, \$900,000 of income every year. Certainly we can do better in targeting the tax cut.

We have been told that repealing the estate tax will not have an adverse impact on charity because, when people make charitable contributions, they are not influenced by the tax law but instead are influenced only by their desire to help the charity.

Our President yesterday exploded that argument that has been made on this floor by many Republican Members when he stated that "By allowing an income tax deduction for those who do not itemize, we will encourage as much as \$14 billion of charitable giving."

So our President asks us to imagine a person of modest means putting \$5 in the collection plate; that a person who does not even itemize their deductions somehow will be motivated to put more money in the collection plate if we

change our tax law, but that an individual leaving \$5 million to a university to have a building named after them will not be influenced by the repeal of the estate tax.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Trust me, I was a tax professional for nearly 15 years. I never got asked, "Should I put \$5 in the collection plate or \$6? But I venture to say there are very few \$5 million gifts that are not influenced by the estate and income tax law.

Then we were asked by the President to imagine a waitress with two kids earning just \$25,000, and we were told this was the reason we should adopt the President's tax cut. Keep in mind, his tax cut would increase her income by only 2 percent. That is as stingy as a 25-cent tip.

But just to the point, that \$25,000 waitress example was a carefully selected anomaly designed to disguise what the Bush tax proposal really does. Keep in mind, there are many waitresses who make only \$20,000 a year, and under the President's proposal they get nothing, not even a 1 cent in-lust tip left on the table.

If we want to design a tax cut to benefit that image that was painted for us so cleverly yesterday of someone who is busing tables or waiting on tables making \$25 \$20,000, \$25,000 and trying to support a couple of kids, we need to adopt a completely different approach to the tax cut.

Mr. Speaker, we need estate tax relief, but we need estate tax relief that is designed not to gut the estate tax as a source of revenue, but rather, something that will make sure that the estate tax falls only on 1 percent of the estates, meaning 99 percent of Americans would not have to worry about that tax.

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That would still allow us to generate the vast majority of revenue that is generated by that tax, and then we could afford to provide real tax relief to waitresses making \$25,000 or even \$20,000.

#### THE 2000 CENSUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to first commend the President for proposing his tax relief package for permanent relief for the American people. Everybody who pays taxes gets tax relief. They have lowered the lowest rate, from 15 percent to 10 percent. That is going to help real working people in America.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am here to talk about the Census, because I feel it is important to place in the record some facts regarding the 2000 Census that some of us may have forgotten over the last several days as my colleagues on